UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Mintmaster

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL COIN WEEK ☆ APRIL 16-22
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April 2025

UTAH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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The following appointed positions were approved and/or will be determined by our new President at our January meeting:

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PRESIDENTS MESSAGE — April 2024

Casey Hackford-Peer

PRESIDENTS MESSAGE

Members,

Happy April Everyone!

First, a big thanks to Bob Campbell for being the auctioneer at last month's auction. It seemed to be very successful with around 60 lots.

For our meeting this month we will be having two F.B.I. agents come and give a presentation on the investigation into Rust Rare Coin's multi-million-dollar Ponzi Scheme. This meeting should be very interesting so make sure to be there.

Also coming up is the 53rd annual Northern Utah Coin Show. Which will be held at the Courtyard Marriot Ogden on the 11th and 12th of April.

Thank You

Casey Hackford-Peer

President

Contents & Agenda For April 8, 2025

Greetings - Casey Hackford-Peer	1884 Trade Dollar	7-11
Mini Exhibit - Sherry Gunderson/Jeremy Dansie	Enduring Legacies from WWI	14-24
News & Views - Collin Cagle	Prizes	28
Coin Quiz - Larry Kimura	Quiz	29
Refreshments - Bridget Noble	Editors Message	33

Meeting , April 8, 2025, 7PM

Meeting location

Columbus Center—2530 South 500 East—Salt Lake City UT

#

DEADLINE NEARING

You need to renew your UNS membership before our meeting on April 8th.

You may do so at our club meeting or by using the membership application on the last page of this MintMaster.

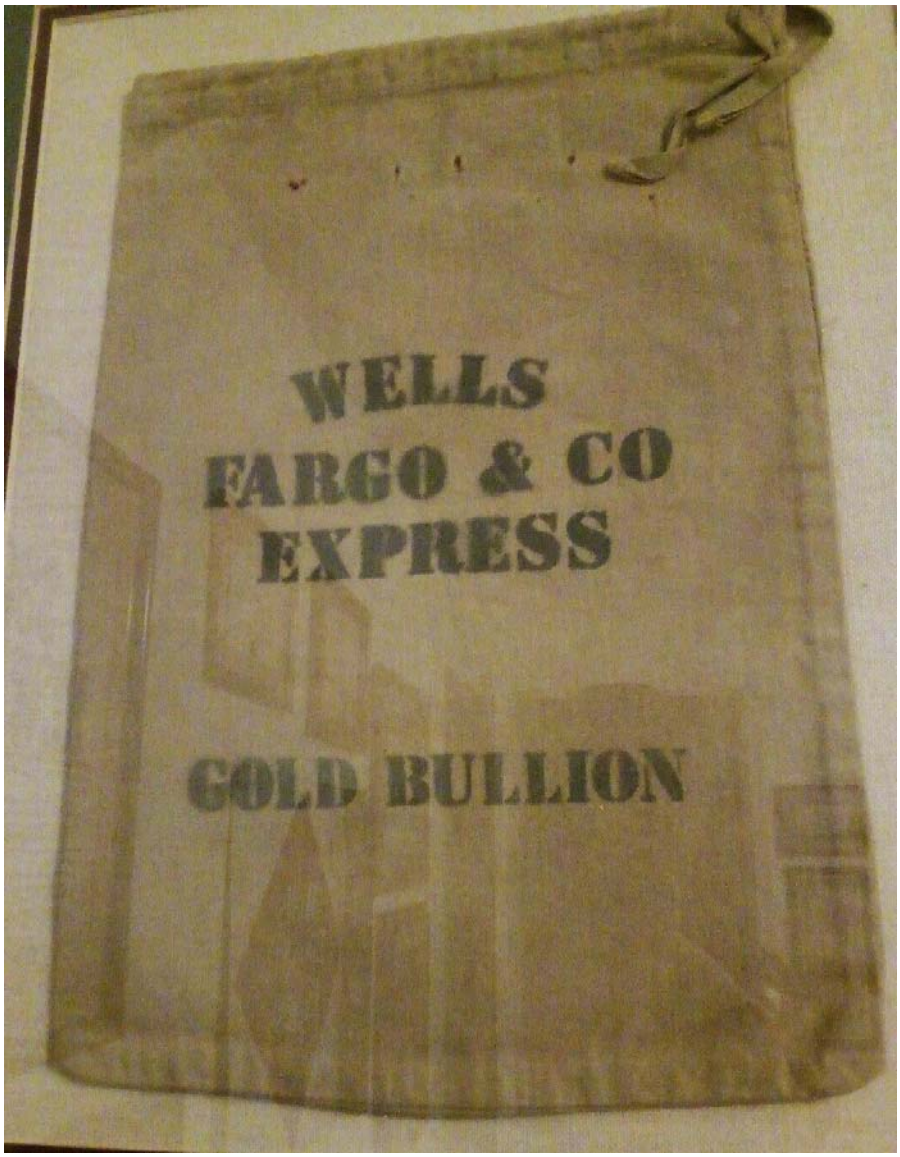
#

Wells Fargo & Co.

Doug Nyholm

MARCH 18, 1852

On March 18, 1852, Henry Wells, William G. Fargo, and several others\ investors launched Wells, Fargo & Co. The overland shipping and banking business was started after the discovery of gold in California in 1848 spurred the need for cross-country shipping. In the summer of 1852, the company hauled its first loads of freight from the East Coast to mining camps in California, and in 1857, it began passenger and mail service. In 1866, Wells, Fargo & Co., merged with several other stagecoach companies to become the number one transportation company in the West. The company changed with the times. When the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, the company began using trains to transport freight. Today, Wells Fargo is one of the largest banks in the United States.



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1814/3 $5 PCGS MS-63 CAC
1895-A GERMAN NEW GUINEA 20 Mark PCGS PR-66DCAM
1795 H10C NGC MS-66 NGC CMQ
1884 $1 NGC MS-68
1966 25C PCGS MS-68+
1891-CC $5 PCGS MS-63+

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THE STACKS BOWERS "RARTIES NIGHT" IS SCHEDULED ON APRIL 1st IN COSTA MESA. THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE AUCTION IS THE SALE OF THE 1884 TRADE DOLLAR OF WHICH ONLY 10 ARE KNOWN. REPRINTED HERE IS THEIR DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THIS GREAT COIN OF WHICH MANY OF US WILL NEVER EVEN HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SEE IN PERSON.

AUCTION CATALOGS ARE NOT ONLY MEANT TO DESCRIBE A COIN FOR SALE BUT ARE ALSO HISTORIC WORKS WHICH CONTAIN INFORMATION MUCH MORE DETAILED AND OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RARITIES SUCH AS THIS 1884 TRADE DOLLAR IS REPRINTED HERE

LOT DESCRIPTION
Fabled Proof 1884 Trade Dollar Rarity

A Numismatic Classic

The Farouk-Norweb Specimen

1884 Trade Dollar. Proof-63 (PCGS). CMQ.

This incredible Choice Proof 1884 trade dollar rarity exhibits subtle champagne-gold and pale lilac undertones to otherwise light sandy-silver patina. Light hairlines account for the Proof-63 grade from PCGS - undoubtedly a result of the coin's tenure in the Farouk Collection - but there are no sizeable or otherwise singularly distracting marks. Exquisitely and sharply struck in all details with glowing semi-reflective fields supporting frosty devices.

Only 10 Proof 1884 trade dollars are known today. Thus, this issue stands as one of the very rarest of all American coins, and it is ranked #78 in the popular and influential book *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* (5th, Edition 2019) by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth. In terms of specimens known to exist, the 1884 trade dollar is a landmark issue in a league with other famous American numismatic rarities, including the 1894-S dime, 1827 original quarter dollar, and the legendary 1804 silver dollar, all of which exist in slightly greater numbers than the 1884 trade dollar.

Much of the following historical information on the 1884 trade dollar is excerpted and updated from Q. David Bowers' 1997 cataloging of the Eliasberg specimen, and was also presented in our March 2020 Auction sale of the Amon G. Carter specimen.

History of the 1884 Trade Dollar

The trade dollars of 1884 and 1885 are among the most famous and coveted rarities in all of U.S. numismatics. Even so, some confusion exists about the origin and intent of these coins. For many years reference books, catalogs and articles have claimed that just 10 specimens were struck dated 1884 and just five dated 1885. Today, these figures are widely accepted. Based upon auction and market appearances, they seem to be correct. On the other hand, many popular numismatic references either state explicitly or strongly imply that these coins were struck clandestinely by Mint officials for Philadelphia coin dealer William K. Idler. The conclusion drawn is that the 1884 and 1885 trade dollars are not regular issue U.S. Mint coins. While Idler certainly occupies a prominent place in the early history of both the 1884 and 1885 trade dollars, archival research proves that the 1884 trade dollar is a regular U.S. Mint issue that was struck officially, and under the supervision of U.S. Mint employees.

Inspection by numismatic researcher Carl W.A. Carlson of the "Die Record Book" kept at the Mint in the 1880s by A.W. Downing (with a few notations by A.W. Straub, foreman of the Die Makers' Room) reveals the receipt from the Engraving Department of one obverse and one reverse die for the Proof 1884 trade dollar on January 3 of that year. The dies were subsequently transferred from the Die Makers' Room to the Coining Department by Straub when Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Archibald Loudon Snowden ordered Proof production to begin. From the beginning of the series in 1873, and exclusively from 1878 onward, the Philadelphia Mint had been producing Proof trade dollars for collectors. (The production of circulation strikes ceased at Philadelphia in 1877, and at the San Francisco and Carson City mints in early 1878). Thus, the staff at the Philadelphia Mint had made all of the official preparations to continue with business as usual and coin, perhaps, about 900 to 1,000 Proof 1884 trade dollars during the year, probably in batches in response to orders as they came in.

Superintendent Snowden's order to begin Proof production was probably issued during the first week of January. According to the entry on page 126 of the *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Director of the Mint*, 264 Proof trade dollars were struck in 1884, the coins delivered to the cashier on January 19. A small number of copper impressions were also made, but confusion still exists over when and why these off metal strikings were produced. Traditional numismatic wisdom describes the copper pieces as regular dies trial strikings which, if true, would suggest that they were struck immediately prior to the silver Proofs to ensure that the dies were ready for large scale production. According to the *uspatterns.com*, website however, "As with most die trials made from the 1860s onward, these were deliberately struck [for distribution to contemporary collectors]." If true, the copper impressions could have been produced after some or all of the silver coins. Today in 2025, the copper strikings of the 1884 trade dollar are attributed as Judd-1732 and Pollock-1943, and only three or four specimens are believed to exist. Superintendent Snowden presented two of these copper strikings to A.M. Smith (1841-1915) in 1884. Smith was a prominent numismatic scholar and author during the 19th century who wrote a history of the Philadelphia Mint, as well as an illustrated encyclopedia of world gold and silver coins. The first auction appearance for a copper 1884 trade dollars was as lot 245 in M.H. Bolender's sale of October 1935, consigned by Smith's widow. Bolender offered the

second specimen in his February 1936 sale, along with the remaining coins in Smith's unique 1884 copper Proof set (quarter through double eagle).

Returning to the silver Proof 1884 trade dollars, Superintendent Snowden probably acquired 10 examples from the initial batch of 264 Proofs delivered to the cashier on January 19. Until the 1930s it was legal for Mint employees to obtain examples of new coinage in exchange for the equivalent amount of coin or bullion, and this is almost certainly how Snowden acquired 10 Proof 1884 trade dollars. (This practice also explains the existence of at least two of the 1894-S dimes, as related in our catalog description for the Dr. Jerry Buss-E. Horatio Morgan specimen of the 1894-S dime offered as lot 5178 in our August 2019 ANA Sale.) Shortly thereafter, however, Snowden received orders from the Treasury Department to cease production of trade dollars. These orders referred to calendar year 1884 in its entirety, forbidding the Mint to include an example of this denomination in the year's Proof sets or otherwise sell or distribute Proof 1884 trade dollars. The 254 specimens left with the cashier after Snowden acquired 10 coins were destroyed. According to the coiner's report, both the obverse and reverse dies were destroyed on January 2, 1885. The Philadelphia Mint eventually produced 875 silver Proof sets in 1884, none of which officially included the trade dollar, per the Treasury Department's aforementioned order.

It is at this point in the timeline that William K. Idler enters the history of the 1884 trade dollar. Idler, dean of the Philadelphia coin dealers, had been a professional numismatist since the late 1850s. He had special connections to the Mint, as did the dealer who married his daughter, John W. Haseltine, who was a prominent numismatist in his own right. The Idler-Haseltine duo served as the conduit to the coin market for the 1801-1802-1803 Proof novodel silver dollars, as well as numerous other patterns, restrikes and fantasy pieces produced from the 1860s through the early 20th century.

Idler kept many secrets to himself, although he had numerous transactions with son-in-law Haseltine. Doubtless, if Idler had revealed in print the details of his experiences with Mint officials, the numismatic history of the 1860s to the 1880s, as we now know it, would have numerous revisions.

A vignette of Idler appeared in connection with his obituary notice in *The Numismatist*, August 1901, by which time he had been in business 41 years in a jewelry and coin shop adjoining his home:

Mr. Idler was a jeweler by trade but his modest little shop on [109 South] 11th Street, near Chestnut, always had in its show window a sprinkling of coins, old currency and curios, amid the regular stock, and the counter and wall cases inside were about equally divided in content between Mr. Idler's two interests in life. He, however, held to business before pleasure, and often occupied himself long with some woman or others, wanting a trinket repaired, while an impatient collector was waiting eagerly to spend 10 or 20 times the amount for coins.

Mr. Idler was a portly, deliberate man, always amiable, but generally giving the impression that he had little or nothing of a special interest, with a plaintive remark or two about the difficulty of coming across anything good nowadays. Then, if no general customer was present, and you could induce him to open his safe and lay out two or three trays in a melancholy way, you would often find choice pickings and get some good bargains.

All the leading Philadelphia collectors visited him at frequent intervals as well as many from other cities, and his many years of acquaintance with the numismatic world, and the regard in which he was held, caused him to be a medium of transfer of rich resources. His great age at length began to tell, members of his family became more active in the store, and he rarely came out of a little rear room. His numismatic scholars will miss him greatly.

Much more could be written about Idler and the others associated with the 1884 trade dollar. Each was very important in American numismatic history.

Apparently, Idler acquired six 1884 trade dollars from Snowden shortly after they were struck. These were added by Idler to silver Proof sets of the year. After Idler's passing in 1901, John W. Haseltine fell heir to his numismatic estate. Haseltine himself was a man who told little, but had much. During that era his colleagues referred to him as "The Numismatic Refrigerator," because he had so many rarities "on ice," just waiting to be brought out at an appropriate moment. Presumably, in 1901 Haseltine was confronted with six Proof 1884 trade dollars, each a part of a complete 1884 silver Proof set including the Liberty Seated dime, quarter dollar, and half dollar and the Morgan silver dollar.

In 1907 Haseltine, now in partnership with fellow Philadelphian Stephen K. Nagy, sold many rarities to numismatists. William H. Woodin was a prime client as was Virgil M. Brand. According to an entry in Brand's journal, he purchased an 1884 trade dollar from Nagy on July 1, 1907 for $50. This is the earliest known sale of an 1884 trade dollar. Chicago millionaire Brand was the most active buyer in the rare coin market at the time. He was a man who figuratively ate, breathed and slept coins, and who lived in an apartment suite on the second floor of his Brand Brewing Co. brewery. As it developed, Brand, a highly knowledgeable numismatist who enjoyed owning multiples of rarities and who had the financial wherewithal to back up his desires, took a fancy to the Proof 1884 trade dollar and eventually acquired several of them. His second specimen was obtained from Haseltine on September 17, 1908 for $150, and two more were purchased from the same source on October 12 of that year, again at $150 per coin. Upon his death in 1926, Brand had about 350,000 coins in his collection, a holding remarka-

ble not only for its size and worldwide scope, but for its quality.

The first auction appearance of an 1884 trade dollar followed soon after the last of Brand's purchases from Haseltine. Ben G. Green's 44th Sale, which took place in Chicago on November 27, 1908, included the following description:

TRADE DOLLAR 1884 Brilliant Proof. Of excessive rarity, and its existence appears to have been entirely unknown to collectors until quite recently. From the best obtainable information there were not over 10 specimens struck, and 5 of these are said to have been destroyed. If this is correct, there are only 5 left and hence of greater rarity than the 1804 dollar. The Mint Cabinet does not contain one of these pieces, and it has never been offered before at auction.

The consignor to Green's auction is unknown, although Q. David Bowers wrote in our (Bowers and Merena's) sale of the Eliasberg Collection that "one could speculate that out of idle curiosity Virgil M. Brand might have consigned this coin, with no intention of selling it." Regardless, and given that Brand's acquisitions from Nagy and Haseltine in 1907 and 1908 were made privately, Green's auction offering must have come as quite a shock to the wider numismatic community. Until that offering most numismatists had not been aware that 1884-dated trade dollars existed, although there had been several rumors in the mid-1880s.

Dealer and auctioneer W. Elliot Woodward, a Roxbury, Massachusetts, pharmacist who since the early 1860s was respected as one of the most knowledgeable dealers in the numismatic trade, had little respect for the Philadelphia Mint's well-known practice of distributing rarities to favored dealers in that city. In distant Roxbury, Woodward received no such offers, although at an earlier time a relative of a Mint employee made the trip to Massachusetts to offer him quantities of 1861-1863 GOD OUR TRUST pattern half dollars. This was particularly annoying to Woodward as he had a few from another source (or sources) and had been billing them as rare in his catalogs.

Concerning the 1884 trade dollar, in his catalog of the Twining Collection, April 27, 1886, lot 1053, Woodward noted this:

1884 Brilliant Proof Set. Trade dollar, neglected. None yet issued to favorite collectors, and none yet offered by the regular Mint peddlers.

More on the subject appeared in Woodward's catalog for his 94th Sale, August 16-19, 1887, lot 1123:

1884 Splendid Proof Set. Standard Dollar. No trade yet issued, or at present known. Will probably come out at the convenience of the Mint authorities.

Years later in 1906, by which time Woodward was no longer on the scene (having passed away in 1892), Edgar H. Adams was as close to the field of rarities as anyone in numismatics. A writer for the *New York Sun*, Adams spent much of his spare time researching rare coins including federal and private gold issues and patterns. In *The Numismatist*, December 1906, an unsigned three-page article, probably by Adams (it reflects his style), was titled "Trade Dollars at a Premium." This comment was included: "It is said that trade dollars were coined in the year 1884, but this is disputed by expert coin collectors, although they admit the existence of specimens in copper bearing the date 1884." Although Adams acquired an 1884 (and 1885) trade dollar by 1915 (almost certainly no earlier than 1910, see below), in 1906 he was unaware of these coins' existence.

In view of scattered earlier comments such as these, at least a few numismatists were probably not surprised when in an address to ANA members gathered in convention in Philadelphia in autumn 1908, Haseltine confirmed his late father-in-law's connection to the 1884 trade dollar. As related in the October-November 1908 issue of *The Numismatist*:

One of the old-time dealers, and also a collector, was the late Mr. William Idler of this city at the time when Mr. Cogan was also a dealer in Philadelphia. Mr. Idler was my father-in-law and he was very reticent about his collection. He would seldom show his coins, even for sale. This was partly caused by the fear that the many pattern and experimental coins he possessed might be seized. Hence the many remarkable pieces that have been found in his collection. Some were not known prior to his death, to be in existence, including the 1884 Trade dollar and some unique United States gold pieces.

Seizing upon Haseltine's comments some numismatists assumed that Idler, through Haseltine and Nagy, was the source of all 10 1884 trade dollars, as well as the five 1885 trade dollars. (The "United States gold pieces" referred to by Haseltine are presumably two varieties of the 1877 pattern half unions.) This despite the fact that Farran Zerbe, writing in the November 1909 issue of *The Numismatist*, correctly connected only six of the 1884 silver trade dollars to Idler and Haseltine:

Of the 10 specimens recorded as struck, two of them have not been located; of the other eight specimens, Mr. A.M. Smith has selfishly guarded one for many years; another collector, unnamed, did likewise, and six were the property of one man [presumably, William K. Idler was intended]. Not many months ago these six came into possession of Captain John W. Haseltine, and then, for the first time, it was a published fact, with the coin in evidence, that 1884 trade dollars existed.

Zerbe was incorrect in his conclusion that only 10 Proof 1884 trade dollars had been struck. We also now know that A.M.

Smith's specimen was in copper.

Regarding the other four 1884 trade dollars originally acquired by Superintendent Snowden, they appeared in the numismatic market later, and were marketed as part of two-coin sets along with an example of the 1885 trade dollar (i.e., not as part of silver Proof sets in the manner of the Idler-Haseltine coins). The earliest mention of these two-coin sets came in an article in the January 1912 edition of *The Numismatist* in which it was reported that Judson Brenner owned examples of both the 1884 and 1885 trade dollars. Two of these sets were owned by H.O. Granberg, one of which was offered for sale through B. Max Mehl in 1913 and the other which appeared in Grunberg's display at the 1914 ANS Exhibition. The fourth set appeared in an advertisement in the March 1915 issue of *The Numismatist*, offered by Edgar H. Adams. Although this is speculation, it seems likely that these four 1884 trade dollars remained in Snowden's possession until 1910, when they were acquired by William H. Woodin as partial compensation for the return of the two 1877 pattern half unions to the Mint Collection. Brenner, Granberg and Adams all had close ties to Woodin, and the first public appearances for each of these two-coin trade dollar sets during the four-year period from 1912 to 1915 argues strongly for them coming into Woodbin's possession in 1910.

Today the appearance of a single Proof 1884 trade dollar on the market is a cause for excitement and publicity. The present example is the celebrated Farouk-Norweb specimen, and its appearance in this sale is an exceedingly important offering.

U.S. COINS SIGNATURE® AUCTION

CSNS – Dallas | April 30 – May 4

Highlights From The Bruce S. Sherman Collection, Part II

View All Lots & Bid at HA.com/1383

1793 Wreath Cent
NC-3, Strawberry Leaf
Good 4 PCGS

1792 Judd-11 Copper Disme
MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC
Ex: Garrett

1876-CC Twenty Cent
MS64 PCGS

1838-O Reeded Edge Half Dollar
GR-1, PR64 Branch Mint PCGS

1803 Novodel Proof Bust Dollar
PR66 PCGS

1875 Three Dollar
PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC

1835 Classic Half Eagle
PR67+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC
Ex: Pittman-Pogue

1854-O Double Eagle
AU55 PCGS

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BELOW ARE THREE INTERESTING PIECES OF UTAH/ MORMON SCRIP CURRENTLY BEING OFFERED FOR SALE FROM ARCHIVES INTERNATIONAL AUCTIONS ON MARCH 26. THESE ARE SCARCE BUT NOT ACTUALLY RARE BUT THEY ARE AN INTERESTING PIECE OF UTAH HISTORY.

Their auction estimate for the trio is $180-$280.

Richfield, Utah, 1907 (Redeemable on May 10, 1908). Lot of 3 I/U 1907 Panic Currency Scrip Notes, Includes $2; $5; and $10, Black print with large red denomination underprint, S/Ns at top right near dates. Payable at the Richfield Commercial & Savings Bank in Richfield, Utah. All are in VF to AU condition with blank backs. These notes were issued as a result of the Panic of 1907, a financial crisis caused by a significant drop in the New York Stock Exchange and a subsequent run on banks. Scrip notes were issued in lieu of paper money. Rare trio. (3)

This information was supplied courtesy of Wayne Homren of the E-Sylum publication.

MORMON GOLD PRICES FROM 1935

Shown below is a page from B. Max Mehl's "The Star Coin Book" from 1935. The prices shown are his "Buy" prices for Mormon gold coins. Once again, I wish I had a time machine.

Utah Gold Coins

MORMON COINAGE

As in the other "Pioneer States" gold dust was the only currency among the Mormons in 1849, when they issued gold coins bearing their own stamp. Their coins were made in 1849, 1850 and 1860 only.

1849	$20.00 Clasped hands	$ 100.00 to	$ 200.00
1849	$10.00 Clasped hands	200.00 to	350.00

1849	$5.00 Clasped hands	10.00 to	25.00
1850	$5.00 Clasped hands	10.00 to	25.00

1860	$5.00 Lion; Eagle behind beehive	20.00 to	50.00

Enduring Legacies from WWII Through Hawaii Emergency Issue Notes

By: Jeremy Dansie

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, U.S. officials took steps to protect American financial assets in the Territory of Hawaii in the event the Japanese returned and invaded the islands. Hawaiian authorities worked with Treasury officials to create specially marked notes that could be easily identified and declared worthless if they fell into the hands of the enemy. Variously referred to as WWII Emergency notes, Hawaii overprints, and Hawaiian dollars, they were officially called the Hawaiian Series upon release by the Treasury Department, Federal Reserve, and Territorial officials.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 1st EXTRA

WAR!

(Associated Press by Transpacific Telephone)

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—President Roosevelt announced this morning that Japanese planes had attacked Manila and Pearl Harbor.

OAHU BOMBED BY JAPANESE PLANES

SIX KNOWN DEAD, 21 INJURED, AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Attack Made On Island's Defense Areas

Hundreds See City Bombed

Names of Dead and Injured

Schools Closed

Editorial

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WHOLESALERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

"Keeping Dollars from the Axis" was the Treasury Department's 1945 look-back description of its global efforts to keep U.S. dollars out of the hands of the enemy in World War II. The Treasury's "Invasion Currency" report went on to say:

"Even before we entered the war, this Government, through the Foreign Funds Control of the Treasury Department, took steps to prevent the Axis from using American currency which it looted when it overran the countries of Western Europe and other territories. * * *. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii became a danger spot in our defense, and we could not be blind to the possibility that the Japanese might attempt to invade the Islands, as, indeed, they evidently intended to do when we stopped them at Midway. As a defensive measure, we introduced the Hawaiian dollar, which is simply regular United States currency with the word 'HAWAII" overprinted in large letters. We exchanged all regular dollar currency in Hawaii for Hawaiian dollars, and we were then ready for the Japanese from the point of view of money. Had the Japanese conquered Hawaii, the distinctive Hawaiian currency would have made it possible to take appropriate measures to prevent the enemy from using this currency to any advantage."

Images courtesy of the National Museum of The United States Air Force

The first Hawaiian Series Emergency Issue notes—$1 Series of 1935A Silver Certificates from the Y-B block, with a large 'HAWAII' overprint on the reverse, two smaller 'HAWAII' overprints on the obverse, and a brown treasury seal and serial numbers—arrived in the Territory of Hawaii in June 1942. Hawaiian Series $5, $10, and $20 denominations—Series of 1934 and 1934A Federal Reserve Notes from the San Francisco district with the same overprints and colors—arrived shortly after.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Y 70098016 B
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
HAWAII
SERIES 1935 A
J 3327
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
WASHINGTON
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SERIES OF 1934
THIS NOTE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, AND IS REDEEMABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY AT THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, OR AT ANY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.
L12416159 A
HAWAII
SERIES OF 1934
WASHINGTON, D.C.
LINCOLN
WILL PAY TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND
FIVE DOLLARS
L44992871 B
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SERIES OF 1934 A
HAMILTON
TEN DOLLARS
L86212961 A
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SERIES OF 1934 A
JACKSON
TWENTY DOLLARS

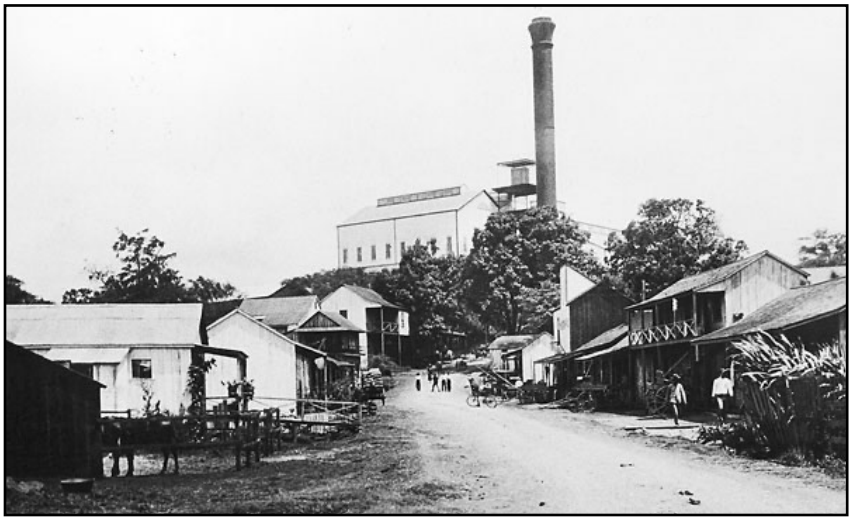
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE
HAWAII
ONE DOLLAR
FIVE
HAWAII
FIVE DOLLARS
TEN
HAWAII
TEN DOLLARS
20
HAWAII
TWENTY DOLLARS

Lt. Colonel Thomas H. Green, serving as an Executive in the Office of the Military Governor, issued General Order 118 and subsequent Executive Orders on June 25th. These regulations were implemented regarding the issue of U.S. currency in the Territory of Hawaii, in part stating: “Effective at once, all United States currency now in circulation in the Territory of Hawaii will be withdrawn from circulation and will be replaced with new United States currency prepared for the Territory of Hawaii by the United States Treasury Department.” Regular U.S. currency was to be exchanged at banks at no cost to the holder by July 15, 1942. Anyone convicted of violating the regulations could be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

The image on the right shows customers of the Bishop National Bank of Hawaii at Honolulu exchanging their currency on July 15, 1942 (*image courtesy of Paper Money, November/ December 1999, Whole No. 204, pg. 166 - “Exchanging Currency in Hawaii”, Bob Cochran).*

Part of the mass currency replacement plan was sending the exchanged regular U.S. currency back for redemption and destruction in Washington. However, officials soon thought the plan was too risky and too costly. Air transportation was needed for troops and materiel, and fears over a ship carrying tens of millions of dollars being captured by the enemy outweighed the desire to follow Washington's usual Treasury redemption process.

Given the risks, the Treasury’s approval was obtained to destroy the currency on Oahu. Once approval was obtained, the problem was destroying the regular U.S. currency. In Lt. Colonel Green’s words, “As the old bills came into the banks, they were exchanged for new bills and then bundled up and destroyed in the incinerators of mortuaries. All of this was done with the full cooperation of Governor [Joesph B.] Poindexter and was under careful scrutiny by a committee composed of a local banker, a Treasury representative, and a junior Army officer.”



The destruction job did not go quite as smoothly as Green described. Evidently, the tightly packed bricks of currency were so dense that the Nuuanu mortuary furnace on Oahu was charring the bricks rather than completely burning them. As a fallback, the military approached the ‘Aiea sugar mill (pictured at left) and asked to use the refinery furnace at the plantation on the outskirts of Pearl Harbor. The sugar mill had furnaces with large drafts and big combustion chambers, so they were well suited to the challenge.’

Image courtesy of ‘Welcome to Aiea’ - https://aiea96701.wordpress.com/about/)

The currency exchange plan worked well, and the Hawaiian Series notes became the norm for use in the Pacific Theatre of the war. Initially conceived as a defensive measure, the Hawaii overprints were later used in the forward areas as American military gains pushed back the Japanese military. In October 1944, the regulations mandating the usage of the Hawaiian Series notes were revoked, and regular U.S. currencies began to return to the region to circulate alongside it. They began circulating on the mainland shortly afterward and could be found in circulation for many years. They are still Legal Tender in the U.S. today.

SHORT SNORTERS

Throughout the war in the Pacific, $1 Hawaiian Series notes were routinely used as short snorters by members of the U.S. Military and eventually brought home. A short snorter is a paper currency, usually a banknote, that was signed or inscribed by fellow servicepersons traveling together, usually by aircraft or naval ship, or by those serving or deployed together, as both a souvenir and a symbol of camaraderie. Short snorters were cherished by those who carried them and became enduring links to those they bravely fought beside and served with during the war. While memories fade and eventually become lost to history, the names, inscriptions, and signatures on short snorters remain to tell their story.

Below is a classic example of a $1 Hawaii short snorter commemorating a flight from Pearl Harbor, T.H., to Guam on July 30, 1945, just days before the war's end. It contains 26 signatures from members of the U.S. Marine Corps but doesn't clearly identify the owner.

30 JULY 1945 - PEARL HARBOR TH. TO GUAM
SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE DOLLAR
HAWAII
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SERIES 1935 A
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
WASHINGTON
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND
SHORT SNORTER

The $1 Hawaii short snorter pictured below is part of a chain of 11 notes (pictured on the right) taped together, along with two Philippines VICTORY notes, a Japanese banknote, two Japanese Invasion Money (JIM) notes from the occupation of the Philippines, one Japanese Puppet States in China (occupation) note, one Japanese Military note, and three Chinese Banknotes.

The $1 Hawaii note commemorates a flight assumedly originating from Dorney (England?) and eventually arriving at Midway. It contains 18 signatures, a few of which are inscribed as being from members of the U.S. Marine Corps. It possibly belonged to ‘Major David Aker’ (signature below the ‘HAWAII’ overprint on the back), but unfortunately is not dated.

While it's not a Hawaiian Series note, the $1 Silver Certificate short snorter below originated from the Pacific Theater. The short snorter was created for Corporal Ameen Solomon (pictured at right), U.S. Marine Corps, by the flight crew and medical personnel who cared for him on a medical transportation flight from a Naval Advance Base in Espiritu Santos to Honolulu on November 30, 1944.

Cpl. Solomon served as a rifleman in the 1st Battalion 7th Marines when they stormed Orange Beach 3 on Peleliu on September 15th, 1944. He was seriously wounded when he was struck in the head by a piece of shrapnel and knocked unconscious. He was alive and immediately evacuated to the hospital ship USS Tryon. Cpl. Solomon never fully recovered and eventually succumbed to complications from his head injury on February 19th, 1946.

For more information on Cpl. Ameen Solomon, please see a commemorative post honoring him on the U.S. Militaria Forum at:

https://www.usmilitariaforum.com/forums/index.php?/topic/155336-corporal-ameen-solomon/

Espiritu Santos to Honolulu 10,000 Ft
Nov. 30 1944
SHORT SNORTER
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE
ONE DOLLAR
SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A 51647118 C
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
SERIES 1935 A
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

A different type of short snorters were created to chronicle a serviceperson's time in service during the war and the places they had traveled. The two short snorters below, once attached with tape in a shorter chain, record the travels of "Pete" Peterson from the time he departed his hometown in mid-1942 through basic training, bomb dispersal training, passing his "Final B[omb] D[isperal] Test" on September 12th, 1942, and onto his many stops throughout the Pacific. The short snorter appears to have been started after initially arriving in Abemama (Kiribati, Gilbert Islands) in 1943. It contains 20 signatures from fellow servicemen on the reverse of the first note below.

The second note continues documenting his journey across the Pacific and details departures and arrivals from Abemama, Tarawa (Kiribati), Funafuti (Tuvalu), and Kwajalein (Marshall Islands) from October 1943 to March 1944.

Other short snorters were far more personal and contained messages to their family and loved ones at home rather than signatures of fellow servicepersons. The $1 Hawaii note below appears dedicated to or intended for his significant other and family back home. It includes an emotional, gut-wrenching, yet intimate message to them and mentions the key locations in the Pacific that he traveled to.

SILVER CERTIFICATE
THIS CERTIFIES THAT THERE IS ON DEPOSIT IN THE TREASURY OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
L 78751531 C
ONE DOLLAR
THIS CERTIFICATE IS LEGAL TENDER FOR ALL DEBTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
HAWAII
SERIES 1935 A
Henry Morgenthau Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury
WASHINGTON
ONE DOLLAR
IN SILVER PAYABLE TO THE BEARER ON DEMAND

The inscription on the obverse reads:

“To my loving and caring family”…”The trip of Hell begins, From being away from you my darlings”

1. Pearl Harbor
2. Eniwetok (Marshall Is.).
3. Sipan
4. Tinian
5. Ulithi
6. Eniwetok
7.

The inscription around the margins on the reverse reads:

1. S.F. 2. Pearl Harbor 8/10 3. 8/21 Eniwetok 4. Sipan 9/18 5. 9/29 Tinian 6. 10/19 Sipan 7. 10/21 Ulithi 8.11/

The inscription in the middle of the reverse lists the exact locations around the margins.

Since I purchased this note in 2018, I've felt an uneasy sense of incompletion when I look at this note. On the obverse and reverse, at the end of the list of locations, an additional number is listed for the next location, but it is left blank… almost as if the owner never had the opportunity to finish it. There is no mention of additional stops, such as on a return trip, getting back to Pearl Harbor, or arriving back to San Francisco. This makes me feel that maybe this soldier never made it back home and was KIA or MIA.

Snort shorters are collected by various types of collectors, including regular currency collectors, those only interested in them for their historical significance, and many others in between. The allure of a particular short snorter can vary significantly between collectors, and no two collections will ever look the same.

Some collectors chase short snorters signed by celebrities on USO tours (Bob Hope, Frances Langford, Gene Autry, Ish Kabibble, etc.) or generals or other high-ranking military leaders (Eisenhower, MacArthur, Nimitz, Patton, etc.). Some chase short snorters with significant dates (D-Day, for example), locations (cities in Germany or Japan), or mentions of well-known squadrons or battalions.

Some collectors look for short snorters with the most signatures, interesting names or nicknames, or personal messages. They also look for short snorters with clear and fully readable signatures so they can research the signers. Others buy short snorters that look cool to them.

My favorite thing about the short snorters highlighted in this article is that they don't contain the signatures of high-ranking military leaders, celebrities, or anyone else who would cause collectors with deep pockets to pursue them, nor are there any significant dates that make them stand out. They are personal testaments from courageous servicepersons who left their families and everyday lives behind to serve their country and risk their lives to ensure the freedom of others. Some of the signers made the ultimate sacrifice and never returned to their loved ones, while many others returned home with severe physical and mental scars. Regardless, each one's legacy lives on with these short snorters… which is why I collect them, write about them, and display them for others to experience.

SOURCES

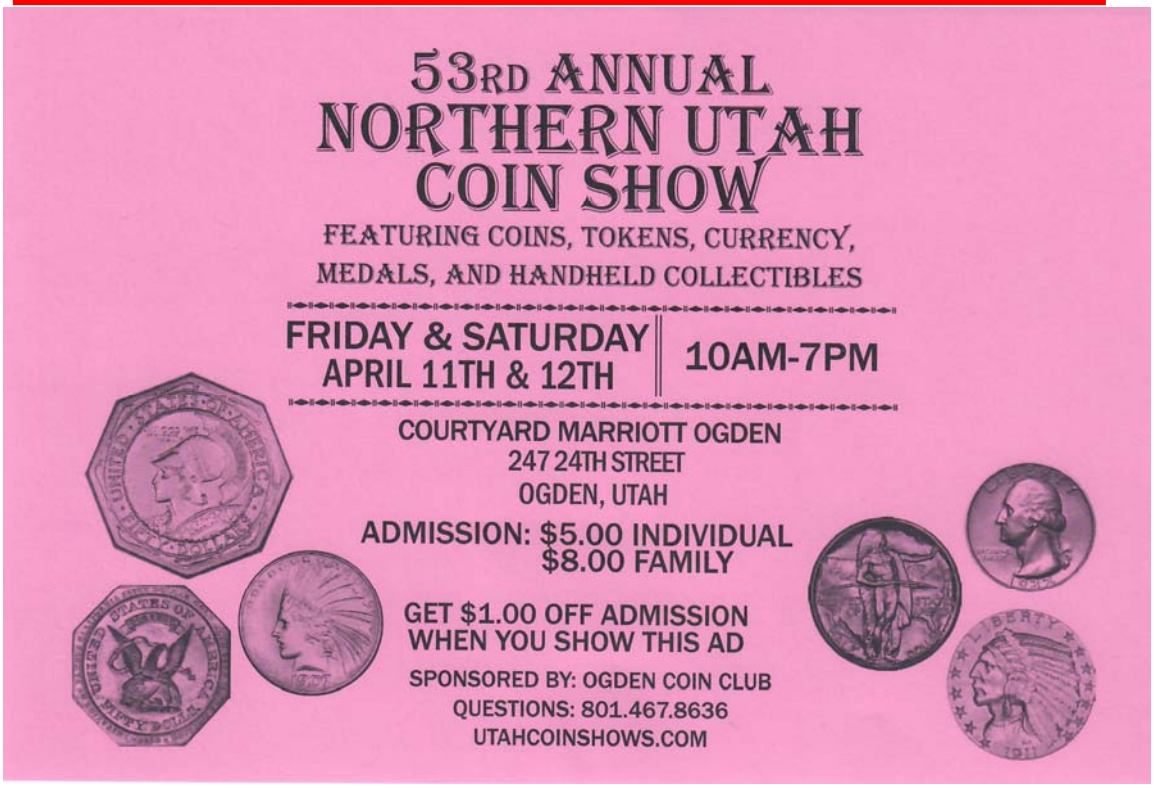
All images I do not own are attributed to their source within the article.

Most of the information provided on the first and fourth pages was borrowed from: Paper Money (SPMC.org), Jan/Feb 2022, Whole No. 337; Hawaiian Series Currency - Creation of the WWII Overprint Notes; Lee Lofthus; pgs. 6, 16, 18-19

I highly recommend reading Lee's article in its entirety. It is exceptionally well-written and contains a wealth of information about how the Hawaiian Series notes came to be.

The Utah Coin Shows Website is now up and displays current and upcoming Utah coin shows

Utahcoinshows.com#



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Board Jeremy Dansie Jeremy.dansie@hotmail.com

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Show Chairman John Hinckley johntheutahman@gmail.com

U.S. MINT CREATED RARITIES

#

In 2024 the U.S. Mint created several reproductions of the design used initially in 1794 on our first silver dollars in commemoration of the 230th anniversary of its striking. Created were silver coins and also gold coins.

The regular gold coins currently sell in the range of $5,000 to $6,000 dollars with a mintage of 17,500 coins.

Additionally 230 striking's of the gold coin were struck with a “Privy Mark” to the right of the bust of Liberty.

The 230 Privy marked coins were individually numbered with Serial Number 1 selling for $440,000 by Stacks last December. Additional coins are being priced up to $100,000 while generally their selling price is $40,000 and up.

In the past it has been said that the mint does not create rarities but this is obviously not the case any more.

Promptness Prize: **(3) S-Mint Silver Roosevelt Dimes**
Junior Prize: **1985-S SofL ??? Commemorative Half Dollar**
Member Prize: **1962 Proof Franklin Half Dollar**

1- 1957 A Silver Cert.
2- 1885 O Morgan dollar
3- Sterling Silver round
4- 2020 Massachusetts Rev. Pf. $
5- 1867 2 cent piece
6- 1902 O Morgan dollar
7- 1964 proof set
8- 1957 D 5 cent slab

Buy of the month—TBA

Thanks to Bruce Griggs our curator for this months prizes

Coins are purchased from:

All About Coins / Esquire Coins / U.S. Mint / Barton Enterprises / Majestic Coins

J. Vrazel Coins / Glen Beckstead / Darin Lee / J. Coates Coins / Davis Coins / Strasser Coins

Todd Monson's Coins

1. Which of the following dates did the mint strike Special Mint Sets?

   A. 1964 B. 1965

   ` C. 1966 D, 1967

2. Which date is the rarest double die Lincoln Cent?

   A, 1917 B. 1955

   C. 1958 D. 1969-S

3. Which of the 1873 coins struck in San Francisco is the rarest?

   A. Half Dime B. Dime

   C. Quarter D. Silver Dollar

4. Which coin is the scarcest?

   A. 1945 FSB Mercury Dime B. 1916 FH Standing Liberty Quarter

   C. 1950-D FS Jefferson Nickel D. 1963 FBL Franklin Half

5. Which of the following coins was minted but none are presently known?

   A. 1815 Large Cent B. 1873-S NA Half Dollar

   C. 1964 Peace Dollar D. 1870-S Silver Dollar

6. Did the US ever strike a platinum coin other than modern bullion examples?

   A. Yes B. No

7. Prior to 1933 did the Denver mint ever strike a proof coin?

   A. yes B. No

8. Did the U.S. mint ever strike $50 gold coins for circulation?

   A. Yes B. No

UNS 2025 Montlly Schedule

X	**X**	**X**	**April** **Coin Show** **Speaker—FBI Agent re Hofmann** **Medal Voting**
May **UNS Birthday** **Bourse**	**June** **Youth Night—Dave Andrews** **NUTS Coin Show**	**July** **Picnic**	**August** **Speaker—TBA** **Treasure Hunt—Metal Decting**
September **Auction**	**October** **UNS Coin Show** **Speaker—TBA**	**November** **Speaker—TBA**	**December** **Christmas Dinner**

The By-Laws were amended to verify that incoming Officers and Board members would be sworn in during our December Holiday meeting after our biannual elections. #

NEW MEMBERS

Tyler & Alicia Zimmer

Bert Kendall

Sharon Kendall

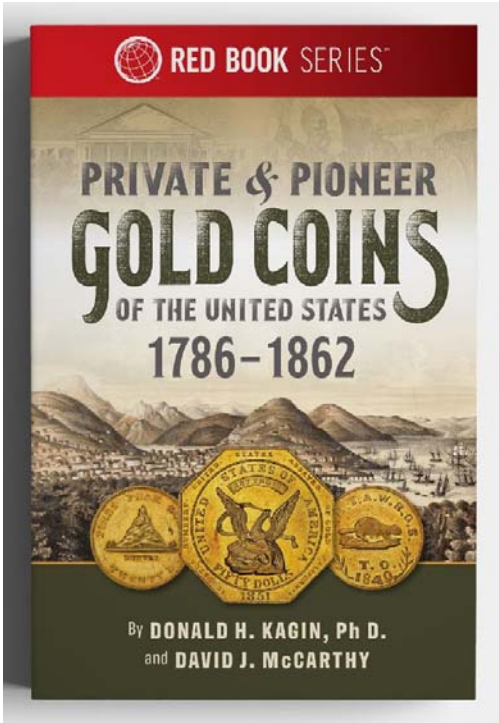
Previous members who renewed

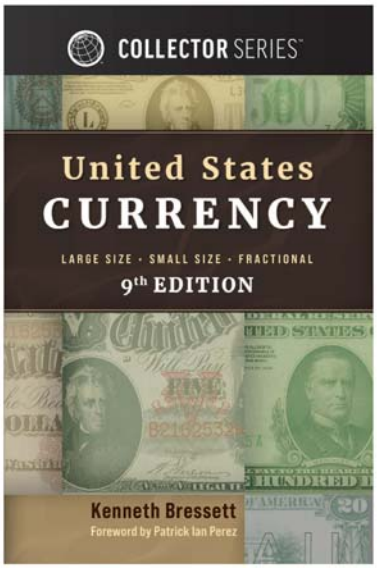
David Thorup

Scott & Diann Wimmer

BOOK REVIEW

Doug Nyholm





Private and Pioneer Gold Coins, the newest addition to Whitman's popular Red Book Series, delves into the fascinating world of these rare and historic coins from a time when private mints stepped in to provide much-needed local circulating currency during America's gold-rush era. Industry experts and authors Donald Kagin and David McCarthy bring to life the story of these extraordinary coins, minted outside federal authority from 1786 to 1862, and explores the denominations that set them apart. From early Brasher doubloons to tiny fractional pieces to hefty $50 slugs, private and pioneer gold coins are a window into the challenges and triumphs of early American commerce. Kagin and McCarthy are true professionals and experts in the field of private and territorial gold," lauded Feigenbaum. "This resource is an overdue addition to an ever-growing Red Book Series, designed as companions to A Guide Book of United States Coins (Red Book) and an expanded resource for collectors to learn more about a specific coin type, series or topic."

Although not yet shipping the above two books have been announced by Whitman. The Currency book should ship any day but the Gold book wont be available until August.

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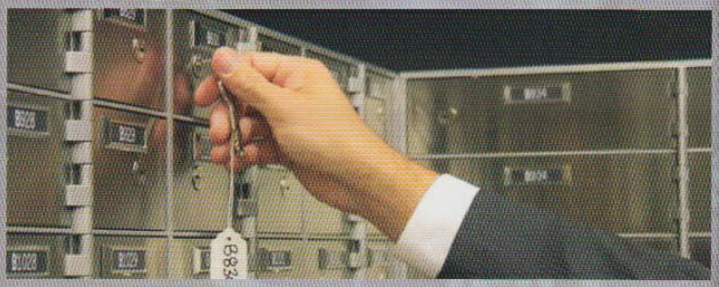

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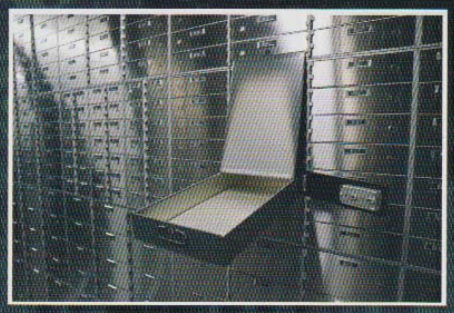

MEMBER PRICING

BOX SIZE	MONTH	YEAR
3"x 5" x 22"	$40.00	$300
3" X 10" x 22"	$50.00	$500
5" x 10" x 22"	$80.00	$800
10" X 10" x22"	$120.00	$1,200
30" x 60" x 22"	$450	$5000

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EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Renew Your Membership

Spring is here and soon the weather will be warm again. Coin collecting is now a 12 month a year hobby so don't put away your Red Book and other numismatic publications.

April brings "National Coin Week" as shown on the cover and rare coins continue to move up in value. Gold seems to be holding above $3000 an ounce, whew, and even silver touched $35 an ounce which many believe that is only the beginning for silver. I have said that if all the gold in the world went away tomorrow it would not significantly change your life. But, if all the silver were to disappear many things in life would certainly be affected that would change your life. Additionally, the amount of mined silver is less than the annual usage of the metal and has been noted in the press that the world is in a silver deficit. If the U.S. and world economy continues to improve the silver demand will also rise and most likely its value.

In other news the UNS has some great plans for this year, so make sure, if you haven't already, to renew your membership. You are also urged to bring friends, family, and any interested people to one of our meetings.

Finally, the price of 2025 Lincoln Cents has fallen in price from $100+ per roll to $15-$20 per roll. Still no definitive word as to the future of the cent, if it will be completely discontinued or relegated to proof or mint sets, or nothing at all. I did personally order a roll for $20, who knows if it will turn out to be a good purchase or not.

Doug Nyholm

Got Stamps?

Old letters – Old postcards?

Do you have an old collection or accumulation of stuff that you don't know what to do with? ***I can help!*** Call me to discuss what items you have. Whether you just want to know what the value is or if you want to sell them. We can discuss what options you have to dispose of your items or I can give you a free verbal appraisal based on the current market value. Either way you will know what you have and can then make intelligent decisions as to what to do with it. Give me a call. It will be worth your time.

Dave Blackhurst

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#

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UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the "Utah Numismatic Society"

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants:_____

Address:_____

E-Mail:_____

Phone Number:_____

Signature:_____

ANNUAL DUES

$30 Family # $20 Adult # $5 Junior / Under 18 #

By signing this application I acknowledge that I have never been convicted of a felony.

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Center / 2530 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 74th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held monthly on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable, as well as novice and beginning collectors, in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled "The Mint Master" contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the 'Counterfeit Corner,' 'Book Reviews,' 'Young Numismatists,' as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual "Youth Night" and "Summer Picnic."

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the -

Columbus Center, 2530 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

Quiz Answers

1. **All (yes ont the 1964)**
2. **C**
3. **A Unique**
4. **A**
5. **B (unofficially the 1964 Peace dollar does exist**
6. **A (Trial 1814 Half Dol)**
7. **1906-D Double Eagle**
8. **1915 Pan Pac $50's**